BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY *THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.*

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, March* 15, 1824. *No.* 15.

CONDITIONS.
OF THE BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. *Which must be paid in cash* at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all rearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased from Joel Ferree a lot of land, in Lamar township, Centre county, and the said Joel Ferree engaged to build and completely finish a frame House on said lot, in part of the consideration whereof I gave him two promisory notes; one on Henry Stoner for $25 due in May 1818, and the other on John C. Skinner for $65.59 cents, due in September last. As a difficulty has arisen as to the title of Mr. Ferree, and his not fulfilling his contract, I do hereby notify all persons not to take an assignment on these notes, nor pay them to any person but the subscriber.

Stephen Heard.

December, 22, 1823

Notice to Bridge Builders.

THE Commissioners of Clearfield county have appointed the Tuesday of the March court, at the court house in the town of Clearfield, to receive proposals and make contract for building a BRIDGE over Clearfield creek at John Smiths, in Beccaria township. Any person wishing to view the scite, may apply to the said John Smith.

E. SCOFIELD,
G. WELCH,
M. NICHOLS. } *Com'rs.*

WANTED

A man who is acquainted with the SAWING BUSINESS. He will receive constant employment and liberal wages from the subscriber, by making immediate application. A single man would be preferred; but a man with a family can be accommodated with a house.

JAMES SIMTH

Spring township, Jan. 23, 1824.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he still intends keeping a PUBLIC HOUSE, as usual, and feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by his care and attention to business, to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

JOHN RANKIN.

BELLEFONTE HOTEL,
Feb. 12th 1824.

TO RENT

That well known
HOUSE & LOT,
situate in the Borough of Bellefonte formerly occupied by *John M'Kee* as a *TAVERN*. There is on the premises a commodious
STABLE,
well calculated for tavernkeeping. The above premises will be rented to any person wishing to commence tavernkeeping, or to a private family. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber

ELIZABETH M'KEE Sr.

Bellefonte, December 24th 1823.

CAUTION

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a note which a certain Daniel Murray, of Lycoming county, holds of mine, for $13,50, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it from me in a fraudulent manner

GIDEON SMITH

Baldeagle township, Centre county January 1st 1823.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an assignment of a note which I gave to BERNARD DOUGHERTY for $60, dated in the month of November last, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law

David Bodle.

Spring township, Dec. 27th, 1823.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to take an assignment of a Due Bill from *BERNARD DOUGHERTY*, for the sum of three hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-seven cents on the Centre and Kishacoquillis Turnpike Road Company. The said Due Bill although drawn in my name and the said Bernard's, yet the whole sum for which it calls for is coming to me; he having obtained it from me in a fraudulent manner.

MICHAEL M'CORMICK

Spring township, Dec'r 11, 1823.

FOR SALE

ONE half, or a smaller quantity, of a 400 acre tract in Potter township, Centre County, belonging to the estate of Mrs. *Eleanor M. Wallace*, late of Maclaysburg, Dauphin county, dec'd. The land is of superior quality; it is well wattered; about one third of it is cleared, the rest well timbered. It has generally been divided into two farms, there being a house and stable at each end of the tract. The purchaser may have either end, and as much of the cleared land as he wishes. The title is indisputable. Possession can be given on the 1st of April next.

Mr. William Allison, residing at Potter's Mills, near the premises, will show them to persons desirous of purchasing. For terms apply to him or either of the subscribers.

WM. P. MACLAY,
WM. GRAYDON,
WM. M. HALL. } *Ex'rs.*

Lewistown, Nov. 5, 1823.—wtf

FOR SALE
Or Rent.

The subscriber being desirous of retiring to private life, offers for sale or rent, that well known
TAVERN STAND
in which he now keeps tavern, in the Borough of Bellefonte. Their are on the premises, an elegant
STONE HOUSE,
together with a large and commodious Stable. He will also sell or rent
NINE OUT-LOTS,
adjoining the Borough of Bellefonte. Any person desirous of commencing tavern keeping, will find it greatly to his advantage to purchase or rent the above premises. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the Borough of Bellefonte, at the Sign "Captain Lawrence."

JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 4th, 1823.

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of David Hogan late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a stock of valuable
BOOKS AND STATIONARY,
has been placed at the disposal of the administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices for cash. Orders for all Books and Stationary articles generally used through the country will be satisfactorily supplied. The stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of English books, which will be sold cost value, and in many cases below it. To Clergymen it affords a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with scarce and standard works on theology, both in English and Latin. Orders forwarded, or application made at the store No. 255 MARKET STREET to

JAMES HOGAN JUN'R.

will be faithfully attended to.

Nov. 17th, 1823.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A tract of land containing

118

acres situate in Lamar township Centre county, adjoining the Washington Furnace lands, and others; late the estate of Charles Bennet, deceased. If the above land is not sold on the 25th of December instant, it will be rented. For terms apply to

JAMES BROWN,
DAVID WATSON,
Executors.

Lamar township, Dec'r 3d 1823

3ts

List of Letters remaining at the Post Office at Bellefonte, on the 1st January 1824.

Alexander Elenor, Alloways William, Adams Stephney, Boyle Thomas, Beechitz David 2, Busby Michael, Baird Sam'l, Bole Henry, Barr John 2, Butter Divan, Barker David, Barthurst Antis, Carey Jane, Crawford Robert, Cummings Alexander, Conrod John, Callahan Charles 2, Craddock Thomas, Davis Sam'l, Evans Mary Forster James, Feisher Jno Grube John, Gordon Thomas, Grossman Lawrence, Gary Monsier, Harter John Harvey William, Henry James, Johnston J. Kramer Henry, Loury Anna 2 Long Samuel, Lasbell John, Leaner John, Lonberger Lyon, Lewis Mary Londenberger George, Moore Jacob, Magee Jsaac 3, M'Intire Edward Middleton Thomas, Mees George M'Williams James, Means Hugh M'Kee Andrew, Moore James, M'Clochin William, Moyer Soloman, Meinan Jeremiah, Moore Jain, Moore Thomas, Jr. Malone William L, M'Cormick Michael, O'Donal Charles 2 Ogden Thomas, Petrikin James M, Poorman John, Purdue Edward, Reiter Frederick 2, Robb John, Reihart Adam, Robertson William, Rodgers Edward, Reside James, Russel Evan, Russel James, Rice Jacob, Sellers Balzer, Smith James, Steere Elenor, Snyder Benjamin, Switzer—, Tameny Henry, Turner William, Taxes John B, Welch John, Ward William, Williams Mary, Ward James, Wark David, Watson James, Weimer John, Watson James.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. M'Claskey, late of Potter township dec'd. by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands against said estate are desired to present them, on or before the 20th of March next, legally authenticated for payment.

WM. M'MINN,
DAVID M'KIM. } *Adm'rs.*

February 12th, 1824.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership existing under the firm of

Pruner & Tate,

is thiss day desolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will come forward and make payment, and those having demands to present them for liquidation. They feel grateful to the public for the liberal patronage with which they were favored during the existence of their partnership.

Feb. 16, 1824.

PROPOSALS

BY P. EDMISTON & S. MARSHALL. jr.

For publishing in the Borough of LEWISTOWN,
a weekly newspaper to be called the

Lewistown Galaxy,

AND

FARMERS AND MECHANICS CHRONICLE.

"——————————Sincerity;
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave
Thy onward path, although the earth should gape,
And from the nether world's destruction cry,
To take dissimulation's winding way."

PROSPECTUS.

IN appearing before the Public as candidates for their patronage and support, in a new political undertaking, we deem it proper that that public should be acquainted with our views and principles so far as they have a relation, to the prominent and general points agitated by the politicians of the times. We are willing to be tested in this way, and we feel an honest confidence that we will not be found wanting.

In making a declaration as to the course to be pursued by us as Editors, we commence by stating that our paper shall not be confined to any political party, but with a view to consult and cherish the wishes and best interests of the people, we shall therefore claim it as a privilege to leave our columns open for all communications, of a political kind, without respect to party, in order that our patrons may have all the information upon which they may predicate a correct opinion.

The "GALAXY & CHRONICLE," will in addition to politics, be devoted to the arts, sciences and general literature.

The Editors intend to establish and sustain the character of their Journal for lofty independence, and just impartiality—Personal invective and libellous matter will be altogether excluded from its columns—but while individual reputation, and the feelings of families remain untouched, vice and folly will claim their share of animadversion, and good morals will be strictly inculcated.

A question of the greatest magnitude is now before the public, which is, who shall be the President of the United States. Upon this subject the Editors feel not the least hesitation in declaring themselves the open and avowed friends of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for that exalted and highly responsible station. In making this declaration they are conscious that they are discharging their duty as Editors and as freemen, and believing also, that their choice, as here expressed, is in strict accordance with the choice of a large majority of the citizens of Mifflin county, and of the state of Pennsylvania generally—their reasons for thus expressing themselves in favor of Gen. Jackson, they hope to be able to lay before their readers in due time.

Particular attention will be paid to furnishing our readers with the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic. Intelligible abstracts of the proceedings of Congress and of the state Legislature, while in session, will be given; together with such agricultural intelligence, as will promote the interest of the farmer.

The interests of the Farmer and Mechanic, the "*bone and sinew*" of the community, will be promoted so far as the Editors conceive it to be their duty, and promise that their communications in the advancement of their rights and privileges, shall meet with prompt attention.

One page under the head of the "MEDLEY" will be exclusively devoted to miscellaneous matter—moral and religious selections—humorous articles—Poetry &c. and no exertions will be spared to furnish in this page, a variety suited to the taste of every reader; but the primary object here, will be to afford instruction and amusement to Ladies—for this purpose original essays are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received.

Lewistown February 5, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The "GALAXY & CHRONICLE" will be published once a week on a super royal sheet, and handsome type, at two dollars a year payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued unless at the option of the Editors, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of no more length than breadth, will be conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion.

The first number will appear on or about the first of April next if a sufficient number of subscribers should be obtained.

FOR SALE,
A CERTAIN
Tract of Land

situate in Walker township, Centre county, containing

304 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Boggs, Heirs of Dr. Harris, and others. The Land is of an excellent quality. There is on the premises a
MINE BANK
of Iron ore; also a spring of never failing water. For terms apply to the subscriber living in the borough of Bellefonte.

George Henning,

Agent for Margery Boggs.

February 27th, 1824.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield will be held at the court house in the town of Clearfield on Monday the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield this second day of February A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

GREENWOOD BELL, *Sh'ff.*

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
IN PHILADELPHIA.
WHICH WILL BE CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THIS OFFICE.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to ½
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	1
Swatara Bank,	1
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge coms	2
Greensburg	8
Brownsville	6

for President and Vice President

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY March 15th. 1824.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION

convened at Harrisburg, March 4, 1824, for the purpose of forming an

ELECTORAL TICKET

to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing election for PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT of the United States.

This being the day appointed by democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, for holding a state convention to nominate a ticket of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the ensuing election: one hundred and twenty-five delegates assembled in the court house, in Harrisburg, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the convention was organized by appointing

JACOB HOLGATE, Esq. President.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Esq and JACOB SPANGLER, Esq. Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS BURNSIDE, Esq. and WILSON SMITH, Esq Secretaries.

Mr. Price offered the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas the democratic citizens of this commonwealth have especially conferred upon this convention the power to nominate electors for the high and important offices of President and Vice-President of the United States: And whereas, in making these nominations, it is our duty and our pride, justly to represent the sentiments and wishes of our constituents, and vigilantly to guard against ultimate defeat: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will not sanction the nomination of any citizen as a presidential elector, who is not certainly known to be cordially disposed to acquiesce in, and to promote the views of the democracy of Pennsylvania, by voting for that great republican statesman, patriot, and hero, ANDREW JACKSON, as the chief magistrate of this nation.

And on the question,

Will the convention agree to the same?

A motion was made by Mr. Roberts to postpone the consideration of the same for the purpose of introducing the following as a substitute, viz:

Whereas the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania feel themselves to form an integral part of the democratic party of the United States; and with such feelings in the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, they can alone act with a majority of that party with either consistency or the hope of safety. In departing from this course, the separate states, by making selections of and adhering to particular candidates, can hardly fail to produce the result of a non-election by the electoral colleges, and a devolution of the choice on the House of Representatives. Such an occurrence could not fail to involve the most alarming consequences, the least of which would probably be an election of these high officers by a small minority of the people.

Wishing to avert the chances that may visit on the country such untried and disastrous evils, this meeting, representing the democrany of Pennsylvania, do

Resolve, That they approve of the nomination made by a meeting of the republican members of congress at Washington, of William H. Crawford, of Georgia, as a candidate for the office of President, and of Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, as Vice President.

And on the question,

Will the convention agree so to do?

The yeas and nays were required, and are as follows:

Yeas 2. Nays 123.

And so it was determined in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Roberts to postpone the consideration of the same for the purpose of introducing the following as a substitute, viz.

Whereas this meeting consider there has yet been no satisfactory ascertainment of the wishes of a majority of the great republican party of this Union, in relation to candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. And whereas the democratic party of Pennsylvania have at all times hitherto been governed by a desire to promote harmony among that party throughout the Union, by yielding to a reasonable extent their own partialities for individuals, and thereby have attained to a high consideration for steadiness and disinterestedness among their brethren of other states And whereas no time in our history has a cautious and conciliatory course been more strongly called for, whether we regard the preservation of internal tranquility, or our relations to foreign nations and the state of the world. It has not only become a question of mighty moment to select a citizen for the office of President of tried virtue and talents, but that that election should be made in the manner designed by the constitution by the votes of a majority of the people, and *not by the votes of the states and a minority of the people*. This meeting, therefore, impressed with those high and serious considerations, think it expedient not to nominate at this time, candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and do

Resolve to recommend to the suffrages of their fellow citizens, in an electoral ticket, a list of names whose high standing and unquestioned claims to public confidence is the best, while it is the only pledge they will ask for the wise and faithful discharge of the high trust which may be confided to them.

And on the question,

Will the convention agree so to do?

A division of the question was called for, to end with postponement.

And on the question,

Will the convention agree so to postpone?

Yeas 5. Nays 120.

So it was determined in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. G. B. Porter to amend the resolution under consideration, by striking out all that follows the word "that," in the first line, and inserting the following, viz:

[*Resolved*, That] the electoral ticket to be agreed upon by this convention, shall be composed of men of known democratic principles, who are believed to be friendly to the election of, and will vote for that great statesman, revolutionary patriot and hero General ANDREW JACKSON, as President of the United States."

Which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended, and the preamble were severally considered and agreed to.

Yeas 124. Nay 1.

Mr. Leiper then offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States to be supported by the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania.

And on the question,

Will the convention adopt the same?

A motion was made by Mr. G. B. Porter to postpone the same for the purpose of introducing the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this convention decline any nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States, considering it more prudent to leave to the college of electors, when they shall have assembled, to vote for such person as may then appear to be the candidate for Pennsylvania, for this important office.

And on the question,

Will the convention agree so to do?

It was determined in the negative.

The question recurring,

Will the convention agree to the resolution offered by Mr. Leiper?

The yeas and nays were required, and are as follows:

Yeas 92. Nays 33.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as candidates for Vice President, viz:

John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, William Findlay, John Tod, Daniel Montgomery.

And the names of the members being called over, it appeared that the votes were as follows, viz.

John C. Calhoun,	87
Henry Clay,	10
Albert Gallatin,	10
William Findlay,	8
John Tod,	8
Daniel Montgomery,	1

On motion,

Messrs. Porter, M'Ilwain, Bernard Walker and Ogle were appointed a committee to report resolutioss expressive of the sense of this convention, on the subject for which it is assembled.

On motion,

The Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

March 5th, 1824, the Convention assembled, all the members present.

Mr. G. B. Porter from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this Convention disapprove of, and condemn, the late caucus of a *minority* of the republican members of Congress at Washington, at which William H. Crawford was nominated for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President, as it was a flagrant departure from the established usage of the Republican party being held by a minority, contrary to the known wishes and sentiments of a large majority of the democratic members of Congress, and in total disregard and contempt of the voice of the people; this convention cannot consider that caucus as held with a view to promote the harmony of the party, by uniting upon the most deserving for the office of President, but with the single view to promote the interest and success of William H Crawford, one of the candidates only, and in the vain hope that the American people might be thus induced into a belief that he was the regular democratic candidate.

And on the question,

Will the Convention agree to the same?

It was determined in the affirmative by nearly a unanimous vote.

Mr. Porter, from the committee, further reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the present alarming crisis demands a chief magistrate, around whom the nation would rally with unbounded confidence, in the hour of danger; a patriot tried and distinguished in the council and in the field Without detracting from the acknowledged merits of the other candidates, no one is so pre-eminently possessed of these qualifications, as GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON. We rest his nomination upon his own superior merits and superior claims upon the gratitude of his country, and not upon the weakness of his adversaries. An able advocate and judge, a distinguished Legislator and Governor, an incorruptable patriot, a skillful, brave and successful General, and an enlightened statesman. At the early age of 14, he was a soldier of the revolution, a wounded captive in a British prison; and during the late war, he toiled through hardships, through fatigue and danger in the service of his country. We do, therefore, earnestly recommend General Andrew Jackson for the first office in the gift of the American people.

And on the question,

Will the Convention adopt this reslution?

It was unanimously determined in the affirmative.

The same committee also reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the signal services and unsullied democracy of JOHN C. CALHOUN; his enlightened views of national policy, and fearless devotion to the public good, have made him the candidate of the state of Pennsylvania, for the office of Vice President; and that the electors be instructed to support this illistrious statesman; this sincere friend of Jackson, and of his country.

Which resolution was agreed to.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the selection of electors of President and Vice President.

The following gentlemen were duly nominated, and recommended for the suffrages of the democratic republicans of Pennsylvania—viz.

Thomas Leiper, Philadelphia city.
Isaac Smith, Lycoming.
John Boyd, Erie.
Cromwell Pearce, Chester.
Philip Peltz, Philadelphia county.
Alexander M'Caraher, do.
Joseph Engle, Delaware.
James Ankrim, Lancaster.
Henry Scheetz, Montgomery.
Adam Ritscher, Lebanon.
Peter Addams, Berks.
John Fogle, Lehigh.
John Pugh, Bucks.
Daniel Raub, Northampton.
Adam Light, Union.
William Thompson, Susquehanna.
Asa Mann, Tioga.
Daniel Sheaffer, Adams.
Abraham Adams, Perry.
Philip Benner, Centre.
John Rush, Somerset.
Valentine Giesey, Fayette.
John Reed, Washington.
Charles Kenney, Allegheny.
William Beatty, Butler.
James Murray, Westmoreland.
Adam King, York.
James Duncan, Mercer.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the United States, recommending to their support the distinguished citizens whom this Convention have selected as candidates for President and Vice President.

Which was agreed to, and

Ordered, That Messrs. Wilkins, M'Ilwain, Walker, Ogle and Fox be the committee for that purpose.

On motion,

Resolved, That a general committee of correspondence be appointed for this state, at the seat of government thereof, and that the said committee inform each elector nominated, of his being placed on the ticket, and should the said committee ascertain that any of the said electors are opposed to the election of the candidates this Convention have selected, they are hereby authorised to strike the name of every such person off the ticket, and substitute another or others in the place thereof, and the said committee be also authorised to fill any vacancy which may occur in the ticket prior to the election. And,

Ordered, That Messrs. Molton C. Rogers, Jacob Bucher, William Clark, Christian Gleim, Charles Mowry, Francis R. Shunk, Samuel Douglass, Adam H. Orth, and John S. Weistling be the committee for the purposes expressed in the said resolution.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence, to consist of not less than three nor more than nine persons, be appointed in each county of the state, and that a list thereof be furnished to the general committee of correspondence aforesaid.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, signed by the Presidents and Secretaries, with a list of the names of the delegates attached thereto, be published.

JACOB HOLGATE,
President.

JACOB SPANGLER,
WM. WILKINS,
Vice Presidents.

Attest,

THO'S. BURNSIDE, } *Secretaries.*
WILSON SMITH, }

DELEGATES.

Philadelphia City.—William Duncan, Joseph Worrel, Samuel Biddle, Henry Horn, J. T. Sullivan, Frederick Stoever, Lewis Rush, Anthony Simmons.

Philadelphia County.—Chandler Price W. Runkel, Jos. M'Ilwain, John T. Knight, Jacob Holgate, T. D. Grover, Daniel Newman, David Snyder, Thomas Coates, jr.

Bucks County.—John Fox, Lewis S. Coryell, Wm. F. Swift, Thomas Stewart, jr. J. B. Colvin.

Chester County.—Matthew Stanley, J. Evans, I. D. Barnard, D. Dickey, Wm. Clingan.

Lancaster County.—George B. Porter Benjamin Champneys, John Robinson, Jacob Peelor, Jacob Hibshman, James Patterson, James Porter, Moore Connell.

York County.—Jacob Spangler, John Beker, Jacob Miller, Peter Wolfhart, John Sechrist.

Cumberland County.—William Glenn, Samuel Piper.

Perry County.—Wm. B. Mitchell, Charles D. Davis.

Berks County.—Isaac Addams, Henry S. Kline, Peter Nagle, jr. Jacob Cheer, Isaac Hiester.

Schuylkill County.—Wm. Audenried, John Schall.

Fayette County.—David Gilmer, S. G. Krepps, Daniel P. Lynch, William L. Miller.

Bedford County.—Andrew Mann, Josiah E. Barclay.

Franklin County.—Rob't Smith, Wm. Maclay, Frederick Smith, John Rea.

Montgomery County.—J. B. Sterigere, Michael Cope, Joel K. Mann, Jonathan Roberts, Robert E. Hobart.

Dauphin.—Joel Bailey, I. Smith.

Lebanon.—John Batdorff, Anthony Shorb, David Mitchell.

Luzerne and Susquehanna.—Jacob Drumheller, Jabez Hyde, Samuel Thomas, R. Conyngham.

Bradford.—Lemuel Streator, Jonah Brewster.

Huntingdon.—Henry Shippen.

Beaver.—James Logan, Samuel Power.

Allegheny.—Wm. Wilkins, Robert J Walker, John Snyder, John Brown.

Butler.—George M. Davis.

Mifflin.—David Millikin, David Crawford, A. B. Silheimer.

Delaware.—George G. Leiper, Joseph Weaver.

Somerset and Cambria.—Charles Ogle John M'Carty, Samuel G. Bailey.

Lycoming and Tioga.—Espy Vanhorn, John Ryon.

Northampton, Wayne & Pike.—Henry Winter, Christian J. Hutter, Wm. G. Scott.

Lehigh.—Joseph Fry, George S. Eisenhart.

Northumberland.—Alex'r. M'Ewen, Samuel Bloom.

Union.—Ner Middleswarth, John Ray

Columbia.—S. Headly, John Allen.

Washington.—Joseph Lawrence, Jonathan Knight, Joseph Ritner, James Keys, Joshua Dickerson.

Westmoreland.—Jacob Turney, John Y. Barclay, Samuel Bushfield, John H. Wise.

Adams.—John B. Clarke, Daniel Slagle, Jacob Eyster.

Centre and Clearfield.—John Mitchell, Martin Hoover, Thomas Burnside.

Crawford and Venango.—Jas. Burchfield.

Erie and Warren.—Wilson Smith, Jacob Herrington.

Mercer.—Walter Oliver.

[*The Address will appear in our next.*]

From the Baltimore Patriot, February 29.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As a gentleman was returning from town on Tuesday night last about ten o'clock, he was attacked on the York road, about 20 yards from Jenkin's bridge, by some person, who snapped a pistol and then attempted to seize his horse which he failed to do in consequence of stumbling, and the gentleman was enabled to escape. The gentleman requests us to notify persons travelling on that road, especially after night, of this attempt, that they may be upon their guard.

PROCEEDINGS
Of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEB 28

Petitions.—To prohibit the locking of wheels of waggons on the Huntingdon Cambria and Indiana turnpike: of Barbara Johnston, widow of a revolutionary officer, for relief; of Geo. Elliot, relative to payment of certificates granted Wykoff Bayard and others—were presented.

Mr Hill reported unfavorably to the petition of James Herrington, for compensation for mounting three brass field pieces at the State Arsenal at Meadville; but recommended an additional appropriation, to be placed at the disposal of the Adjutant General, to fulfil the contract—which was adopted.

The resolution, relative to the imposition by Congress, of a prohibitory duty, by sales at auction, was read a third time and passed.—Also, a bill, A supplement to the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise.

Mr. Burnside offered the following, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be and is hereby requested to furnish the Senate with a list of the charters of incorporation obtained under the act of the 5th of April 1791.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Reports. A report unfavorable to the petition of Thomas Boudley, an old soldier, was made and adopted. Also, a bill, an act for the relief of sundry soldiers and widows of soldiers.

The bills, a supplement to the act to enable the Governor to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the northern boundary line of this state, &c. to Montrose and Wilkesbarre—An act for the relief of Richard B. Taylor, of Centre county—were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Conyngham offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting any association of persons whatsoever, incorporated under, and by the laws of another State, from purchasing or holding any lands, or from possessing or working any mine or mines within this Commonwealth.—Which was laid on the table.

MARCH 2.

Reports. An act relative to turnpike road and bridge companies in which the state holds stock.

The bill an act to authorise the appointment of two additional Judges of the supreme court—was read a third time and lost—Yeas 16, Nays 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

The bill, An act to recharter certain banks, was read a third time.

Mr. Calvin moved, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole, for the express purpose of striking out "Farmers' bank of Bucks county"—and that if it should, fail, to provide for the location of the bank at the seat of Justice of Bucks county. Negatived—Yeas 63, Nays 21.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 62, Nays 26

The bill, An act to incorporate the Farmers' brewing company, was negatived on a second reading.

MARCH, 2.

Petitions, for a law to permit waggons to pass 12 miles of the turnpike north of Harrisburg, free of toll; of Mary King, daughter of an officer of the revolution, for relief; with a few others relating to the improvement of the river Delaware, election districts, &c were presented.

Reports. An act for the preservation of the State powder magazine in the county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sterigere made an unfavorable report, upon the petition to incorporate the Union Company for the detection of Horse thieves, &c.—and it was adopted.

MARCH 3.

A letter from William Childs and others, officers of the Susquehannah and Marietta Trading Company, protesting against the proceedings of the Legislature, by the institution of an investigation into its concerns, was read and referred to the committee already appointed on the subject.

Reports. A further supplement

the $100 law.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna river

The committee on the subject of the seat of justice of Perry county made report in favor of the scite at *Garnet's* as fixed by the last commissioners, and the report was adopted

The committee on the subject of the forged letter, signed J. M. Linnard, reported that they could not ascertain who the writer was, and asked to be discharged—and the report was adopted.

IRELAND, with a territory not so large as Pennsylvania, and a population nearly equal to the whole white population of the United States, exported, in the last year, of *Bread Stuffs* and other *Provisions* to the value of $12,936,309 11 cents. Such isolated facts might induce a belief that the people of Ireland enjoyed as great abundance of excellent food as any people in the world. It is quite otherwise. We venture to affirm that there are four millions in Ireland who do not, on an average, eat meat *four times in a year*. The only really industrious and manufacturing district in Ireland, is the province of Ulster, and there the condition of the people, of all classes, sects and sexes, is infinitely better than in any other part of that country. They exported in the last year *of plain white linen* $12,709,280 70 worth.

This is one proof of the advantages of Manufactures. Agriculture and Commerce keep pace with the prosperity of manufactures. The greatest Commercial country, the country where Agriculture is in the highest state of perfection, is also, that country in which manufactures have attained the highest state of improvement: we need not say the name of that country is England.—*Dem. Press.*

From the London Morning Chronicle, January 9.

We understand that a very artful and well known emissary of some of those persons who were concerned, in 1809, in subjugating the Spanish part of St. Domingo, is immediately to leave the continent on a secret embassy to Columbia, the real object of which we cannot make known, but we can assure our readers it is of the most insiduous and dangerous nature. This agent is also well known in some of the West India Islands, as well as in Columbia, and we shall feel happy if, by the present notice, we awake the attention of the authorities on the other side of the water, without giving the name of the person of whom it treats. We can also assert that some French agents have passed through an English Island in the West Indies, the better to disguise the nature of their mission; and that others have set out directly from England. From the news recently received from Mexico, and the open manner in which France now endeavors to favor the pretensions of the Peninsula, we are certain that that power has been for some time engaged, and probably in concert with other powers, against the new states of South America.

FROM THE N Y PATRIOT.
FEBRUARY 28.

A cutter from the British war ship Rifleman, with four sailors and two officers on board, was upset in the bay on Thursday; but by the assistance of Mr. Bancker, and his boat's crew, (news collectors for the Mercantile and Gazette offices,) who were nigh at hand, the lives of the Englishmen were saved. They had clung to the bottom of their cutter and to the oars, and were nearly benumed with cold when taken up. Three or four of them could not swim

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The Government of Hayti takes vigorous measures for the destruction of the Pirates in the neighbouring seas. When any of the Freebooters are captured by the Haytien cruizers, they are rewarded according to their deserts.—Twenty-three of them were lately promoted to the *gardarm*. This is "WORTHY OF IMITATION." *ib.*

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 15th of January, at four o'clock in the morning, Jose Antonio Arana and Juan Beltran, who had been convicted of piracy on board the British sloop Eliza, and American schooner Freemason, were embarked for Gallows point, Port Royal, where they were executed.—These men were both officers. Arana made several attempts to take his life while in prison; first with a knife—secondly, by immersing his head in a pail of water. He afterwards attempted to stick a fish-bone in his windpipe, which broke in his throat; and then to knock his head to pieces against the wall, which caused his head to swell to an immense size. He also broke up the platform of his cell. He for a long time refused to have any thing to say to the priests, pronounced them impostors, but afterwards received them. Beltran's conduct was of the opposite character. When they arrived at the place of execution Arana cast a look at the gallows and exclaimed "that's not a fit place for a Spanish gentleman to die on." They both asserted they were murdered by perjured witnesses. Beltran said he did not fear death for himself; 'but,' he exclaimed, my beloved wife and children! Oh my God! my God! what will become of them. Oh, Jesus, saviour of the world, protect the wife and children of a man who, guilty in thy sight of many offences, is yet to die this day unjustly.' Previously to being swung off they both prayed fervently. The bodies were thrown into a hole—no coffins having been provided, as the House of Assembly refused to pay for them. *ib.*

Saturday before last, a man named Ross was committed to the jail in Sullivan county, charged with the murder of a young man by the name Conklin. It appears that a party had been out in a sleigh, and that Ross, who was driving, had become intoxicated, and driven out of the road, when Conklin remonstrated with him, and attempted to seize the reigns. This so exasperated Ross, that he threatened to kill him. A knife was seen in his hand, and immediately afterwards Conklin sprang from the sleigh, exclaiming that he was a dead man. He died in fifteen minutes after the wound was inflicted. *ib.*

From the New York Patriot, March 2.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that the famous Russian edict, prohibiting the trade by American vessels to certain parts of the north west coast, claimed by the autocrat as his own, is about to be carried into effect. One of his frigates and two sloops of war have been dispatched thither, to capture such American vessels as may be found on the north-western coast, north of the 51st degree of latitude, or even approach within one hundred Italian miles of *his* territory, unless compelled by stress of weather. The President says, in his message, that America must no longer be considered as a subject of colonization by foreign powers; and we are inclined to think this sentiment finds a home in every American bosom. Russia is now one of the most formidable powers in the world, and if we disliked the occupation of South America by the contemptible armies of Spain, how much more jealous should we be of the encroachments of the overwhelming hordes of Muscovy on our northwestern frontier? The ukase is a sweeping one.

A defalcation in the treasury of Canada to the amount of 90,000 pounds sterling has come to light on the death of the receiver general. That officer received his appointment from the king of England; and year after year, during his life time, defied the provincial legislature in all attempts to bring him to account. The people who paid the taxes thus had no control after the money was collected. The defaulter is represented to have left great wealth in his family. *Ib*

From the Trenton Federalist, March 1.

A strange animal has recently appeared in this neighborhood, which has excited the curiosity of many, and some alarm. His size is that of a large dog, color brown, with long tail, and flies with great fleetness at the approach of man. His head is in form of a cat's, and his track upon the snow does not resemble that of any animal known here. He is supposed to have killed and eaten sheep; keeps mostly in the open fields; he does not leap fences, but climbs over as going up stairs; the hunters have not been able to overtake him, even with good horses, and the dogs keep at a very respectful distance in chase. When he stops and looks round, they stop also.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the hon. CHARLES HUSTON, President of the Courts of Common Pleas in the 4th judicial district composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Bedford, and the hon. Adam Harper, and Isaac M'Kinney, judges of the said court in Centre county, have issued their precept bearing date the 29th day of January 1824, to me directed, for holding a court of

Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery,

in the Borough of Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, on the fourth Monday of April next, being the 26th day thereof: therefore

Notice is hereby Given,

to the Coroner, the justices of the peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the county of Centre, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Bellefonte, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and in the forty eighth year of the independence of the United States of America.

Joseph Butler, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre will be held at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 26th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this fifteenth day of March A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sh'ff.*

MILLWRIGHTS
LOOK HERE!!
Wanted Immediately

THREE OR FOUR JOURNEYMEN WILLWRIGHTS,

to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given for two years.

ALSO,

Two boys between the ages of 16 and 21 years, will be taken as apprentices to the above business. Application must be made to the subscriber, now residing in Bellefonte, but intends removing on the 1st of April next, to the town of Boalsburg, Ferguson township Centre county; where he may be found.

JACOB BERGSTRESSER.

Bellefonte, March 9th 1824.

PROPOSALS,
BY
GEORGE GETZ,
OF THE BOROUGH OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A TREATISE OF

Domestic Medicine,

Altered and improved from Doct. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, a work which has already, although very expensive, undergone two editions in the United States.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

A SYSTEM OF

Domestic Cookery,

Also altered and improved from the same valuable work.

BY THOMAS COOPER, M. D.

President of Columbia College, South Carolina.

The following recommendations are published for the satisfaction of persons desirous of being in possession of a family book of Medicine.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused the short treatise of Domestic Medicine which you put into my hands, and which it appears was written as an article for Willich's Encyclopedia, by that scientific and justly eminent man, Dr. Thomas Cooper. It contains a great deal of valuable matter condensed within the smallest possible compass: comprehending nearly all that is really useful to persons out of the profession in the treatment of diseases; and divested as it is of all the scientific matter contained in the bulky and expensive works of Tissot, Buchan, Ewel and others who have written on the subject, it will if republished in a convenient form, in my opinion furnish one of the best "Family Physicians" with which I am acquainted.

ISAAC HIESTER.

MR. GEO: GETZ.

Reading, Dec. 26, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

The small treatise of Domestic Medicine, which you put into my hands, for examination, has been perused with as much care and attention, as the nature of my profession would admit of. I consider it a work of considerable merit, containing much important information, being a judicious selection of the most approved remedies As a Family Physician, it meets my entire approbation.

Yours, &c.

JOHN B. OTTO.

MR. GETZ.

Reading, Jan. 5th, 1824.

The system of *Domestic Cookery* which has nearly been re-written by Doctor Cooper, is divided into twelve parts and contains about a *thousand* different receipts. The general heads to these are:

Part 1. Fish	Part 7. Vegetables
Part 2. Meats	Part 8. Preserves sweet meats &c
Part 3. Poultry and Game	Part 9. Bread, cakes, &c.
Part 4. Soups and Gravies	Part 10. Home brewing, wines, &c.
Part 5 Sauces, &c.	Part 11 Dairy &c
Part 6. Pies, Puddings, &c.	Part 12. cookery for sick & poor.

There will be appended to the whole, the art of preserving all kinds of Animal and Vegetable substances for several years, by *M. Appert.* Published by order of the French minister of the interior, on the report of the board of Arts and Manufactures, made on the 19th of April, 1810.

Having obtained from the proprietor of the copy-right the permission to select the above treatises from the last improved edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, G. Getz flatters himself that the low price demanded for so important a family book, will induce every head of a family, as well as many others, to become subscribers.

CONDITIONS

This work will be printed on good paper in octavo form, super-royal size with entire new type, and will contain about 120 closely printed pages, besides three engravings.

The price to subscribers will be only *one dollar* per copy, (payable on delivery) neatly bound with morocco back and lettered.

Any person procuring 10 subscribers, and becoming responsible for the money, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

The work will be put to press in April next (should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained) and finished with despatch.

Reading, Feb. 2, 1824.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above work will be received at the office of the Bellefonte Patriot.*

JAMES ARMOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Bellefonte, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

CABINET MAKING

business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches. Having devoted the greater part of his time at the above business in the most fashionable and best shops in the different cities of our union, he hopes by an unremitting and close attention to his business, to merit a reasonable share of the public patronage.

Bellefonte, March 4, 1824.

Creditors take Notice

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 26th day of April next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, for the hearing of us and our creditors, where you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB HETHERLIN,
MICHAEL WHITEMAN.

County Collectors take NOTICE,

THAT unless you settle off your respective duplicates, including 1822, at the next April Court, suits will be brought against all delinquents, as the County orders *must be paid*, and the state of the funds require compusion to meet them,

J. M. PETRIKIN, *Treas'r.*

Bellefonte, Feb. 13, 1824.

Unseated Landholders

in Centre county are informed, that unless they discharge their County and Road Taxes, on or before the 20th day of March next, their lands will be advertised in the general list.

J. M. PETRIKIN, *Treas'r.*

Feb. 13.

P. KARTHAUSE
WILL BARTER

SHAD, at	$9 00 per barrel,
HERRING at	3 00
SOAL-LEATHER,	37½ per pound,
In exchange for	
WHEAT, at	$00 85 cents,
CORN,	45 do.
RYE,	45 do.

Karthause, Feb. 17th 1824.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the town of Milesburg, on Monday the 23d. ult. an apprentice to the REED MAKING business, named

George Merryman,

between 15 and 16 years of age, dark hair and light complexion, had on when he went away a new wool hat, brown coat, somewhat too large, and a pair of blue pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring back said runaway, but no charges paid.

EDWARD PURDUE, jr.

Milesburg, March 1, 1824.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of the establishment of the BELLEFONTE PATRIOT, requests those indebted to him to make payment to *Thomas J. Petrikin.* I have left all my accounts in his hands, and most respectfully solicit delinquent subscribers to make payment to him as soon as convenient.

HENRY PETRIKIN.

January 23, 1824.

STRAYS.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers, near Philipsburg, about the middle of October last,

Three Steers.

One a dark brown, the other two red and white spotted, without brand or other extraordinary mark recollected. The steers are supposed to have strayed from a drove. The owner, or owners, of said steers are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Philips & Co.

Philipsburg, Centre county, Feb. 20th, 1824.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Centre and Kishacoquillis Turnpike road.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Centre and Kishacoquillis Turnpike Road Company, the Stockholders are requested and required to pay the sum of

TEN DOLLARS,

on each and every share of stock, in addition to that heretofore called, to FORSTER MILLIKEN, Treasurer of said Company, at his house, in Armagh township, Mifflin county, on the 1st day of April next.

By Order of the Board,

WM. A. THOMAS, *President*

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6 Cents
REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, a negro girl named

RACHEL.

All persons are cautioned against employing or harbouring her, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

NATHAN HARVEY.

Mill Hall, Jan 27th 1824

WM. J. CHRISTY
Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Centre and Clearfield counties, that he has opened an office in PHILIPSBURG, in the house recently occupied by John Flagel, (opposite to the tavern of Jacob Test,) where he hopes to receive and merit from them a portion of professional business.

THE PATRIOT.

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense.

BELLEFONTE, MARCH 1824.

SELECTED.

From the Washington Republican, Feb. 25.

A NEW SONG,

TO BE SUNG BY THE PEOPLE.

Tune—Yankee Doodle.

Old Virginia, never tire—
Never tire of caucus!
Old Virginia, never tire
Of forming schemes to bawk us.

Richmond has a set of men
For places fit to hunt, oh!
Richmond comes to aid again,
Poor Crawford with her junto!
Old Virginia, &c.

This one talks, and that sits still—
One shrinks, another swaggers,
But all the Caucus' foes would kill,
With words—if not with daggers.
Old Virginia, &c.

Boh! cries *this* man—*Bah!* cries *that*—
Stone-fence! a dozen thunder—
The people, all their rights laid flat,
Lift up their eyes, and wonder.
Old Virginia, &c.

Each dictator in the land,
Is now prepared to bore us,
With Pœans loud, at second hand,
While we join in the chorus—

Old Virginia, never tire!
Never tire of Caucus—
Old Virginia, never tire
Of forming plans to balk us.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A WEDDING.

Did you ever go to a wedding?
What a darn'd sight o' bussing it takes;
Then your mouth it is hot as a pudding,
They put so much spice in their cakes.

Sich playing and running—I never!
The gals all as neat as new pins,
I'd fairly wear out my old leather
To catch 'em and buss 'em—by jings!

I wonder, by goll what's the matter;
I can't get a sweetheart—I've tried—
But, I sniggers, I never could flatter,
But the gals would all tell me I lied.

So rot 'em I always am cheated,
By gush! I will twig 'em, I vum!
If I can't be more han'somer treated,
I wont go a courtin', by gum!

Then I guess they will come to their reason,
If what granny says be all true,
If you'll let 'em alone with your teasin,
The gals will come flockin to you.

(By Request.)

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Journey of Messrs. FISK and KING from Cairo to Jerusalem, through the Desert.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

They enter the Holy City.

With feelings not easily described, about four o'clock we entered Jerusalem. The scenes and events of 4,000 years seemed to rush upon our minds; events, in which Heaven, and Earth, and Hell, had felt the deepest interest. This was the place selected by the Almighty for his dwelling, and here his glory was rendered visible. This was the "perfection of beauty," and the "glory of all lands." Here David sat and tuned his harp, and sung the praises of Jehovah. Hitherto the tribes came up to worship. Here enraptured prophets saw bright visions of the world above and received messages from on High for guilty man. Here our Lord and saviour came in the form of a servant, and groaned, and wept, and poured out his soul unto death, to redeem us from sin, and to save us from the pains of Hell. Here, too, the wrath of an incensed God has been poured out upon his chosen people, and has laid waste his heritage.

[Messrs. Fisk and King took lodgings in a Greek convent, called the convent of St. Michael the Archangel, situated but a little distance from the place where it is supposed the Lord Jesus was crucified. Their windows looked out upon the Mount of Olives, from whence he ascended to glory, and where he commanded his disciples to "go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Mr. Wolff, took lodgings with his brethern the Jews.

[The first part of their journal concludes with the following request to their brethren and patrons in this favored land, which will draw forth many prayers in their behalf to him who heareth prayer, and whose eyes, doubtless, has never been regardless of the interesting land in which they now dwell.]

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN IN AMERICA—Pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you; and that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men; for all men have not faith.

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem appears on a general view to be situated on the side of a mountain, descending towards the east, where it is divided from Mount Olivet by the valley of Cedron. The summit of the mountain is considerably higher than the city, so that in coming from Jaffa you arrive near Jerusalem before you see it.

On a nearer view of the city, you perceive that it is built on several hills; viz. Zion at the south-west part, Calvary at the north-west, Moriah at the south east, and Bezetha at the north-east.

The south wall passes over Mount Zion, near its summit, so that a great part of the hill is without the city. South of the hill is the deep valley of the son of Hinnom; the same valley, turning north, bounds Zion likewise on the west. The vallies, which seperate it in the city from calvary on the north, and Acre on the north-east, are not deep. Moriah has on the east the deep valley of Cedron. On the south of it, without the city, is a little elevation, which is marked on D'Anville's map as Ophel, thence the descent is steep, till you come to the fountain of Siloah. The vallies north and west of Moriah at present are not very deep. Calvary, perhaps, was only a small elevation on a greater Hill, which is now the north-west part of the city; but the name is now given to the whole hill. Bezetha is seperated from Calvary by a wide valley; and the east of Calvary is the dividing valley between Moriah and Bezetha, in which is the pool of Bethesda.

We have viewed Jerusalem from different stations, have walked around it and within it, and have stood on the Mount of Olives with Josephus's description of it in our hands, trying to discover the hills and vallies as laid down by him near 1800 years ago; but after all our research we compare Jerusalem to a beautiful person, whom we have not seen for many years, and who has passed through a great variety of changes and misfortunes, which has caused the rose in her cheeks to fade, her flesh to consume away, and her skin to become dry and withered, and have covered her face with the wrinkles of age; but who still retains some general features, by which we recognize her as the person, who used to be the delight of the circle in which she moved. Such is the present appearance of this holy city, which was once the "perfection of beauty, the joy of the whole earth."

Jerusalem, as to general form, may be called square, or rather a rhomboid, for the north-east and south-west angles are accute, and the north west and south-east are obtuse.

Near the bend on the west side is Jaffa gate, called, also, the gate of Bethlehem and the pilgrims' gate and Bab el Khaoleel [the gate of the beloved, i. e. Abraham.] On the south side is the gate of Zion, called also the gate of David. On the east side, near the pool of Bethesda, is the gate of Stephen, called likewise the Sheep gate and the gate of the Virgin Mary. On the west side, between Calvary and Bezetha, is Damascus gate. These four are the principal gates of the city, and are always open from morning till sunset.

We measured the city by paces, and the following is the result:

From the N. W. corner	*Paces.*		
to Jaffa gate,	300	768	W. side.
to S. W. corner,	468		
to Zion Gate,	195	1149	S. side.
to the bend in S. wall,	295		
to gate of Mogrebbins,	244		
to S. E. corner,	415		
to Golden gate,	353	943	E. side.
to Stephen's gate,	230		
to N. E. corner,	360		
to Herod's gate,	359	1419	N. side.
to the bend,	250		
to Damascus gate,	150		
to N. W. corner,	660		

The total is 4279 paces, and allowing five paces to a rod, this gives 859 rods, or about two miles and two thirds, for the circumference of the city. Mundrel measured the city, and judged it to be two miles and a half in circumference. According to Josephus, it was 33 furlongs in circumference before Titus destroyed it. Mount Zion was then included, and the city seems from his description to have extended further north than it does now.—The wall of the city is high, but not thick. From counting the rows of stones we supposed the height in different places to be 40, 50, and perhaps 60 feet. There is a castle, with two towers, on the west side, a little south of Jaffa gate, to which travellers have given the name of Pisan's Tower. For a little distance, near the north-east corner, there is a trench without the wall, but now nearly filled up.

In regard to the population of Jerusalem, the following estimate seems to us as probably correct as any one we have heard, viz.

Mussulmans,	10,000
Jews,	6,000
Greeks,	2,000
Catholics,	1,500
Armenians,	500
Total,	20,000

The Jews themselves say, that they have only 600 families of Sephartim, or Spanish Jews, and 25 families of Ashkenasin, or Polish Jews. But some think the Jews more numerous than the Mussulmans. They occupy, however, a much smaller part of the city than the Turks and Arabs. The Armenians live in and around their convent on Mount Zion; the Greeks and Catholics have their convents and houses on Mount Calvary. The Turks and Arabs occupy Bezetha, and all the eastern part of the city, and have scattered dwellings in every quarter. The Jews live in the dust between Zion and Moriah. The whole area of the ancient Jewish Temple on Moriah, which now encloses the Mosque of Omar, is walled in, and none but Mussulmans are allowed to enter it on pain of death. In and near it are four minarets. There are two others on Bezetha, one on Acra, one on Zion, and two on Calvary placed on opposite sides of the Holy Sepulchre, like the two thieves on the right and left of our Lord.

The Jews have a number of synagogues, all connected together in the quarter where they live. The church of the Holy Sepulchre stands on Calvary. The Catholics have one convent on the same mountain. The Greeks have twelve here, and one near Zion gate. The Armenians have three convents on Mount Zion, a large one and a small one in the city, and another a little without Zion gate, where, it is betieved stood the house of Caiphas, where Jesus was arraigned, and where Peter denied him. The Copts, Syrians, and Abysinians have also each a small convent. The houses are of stone, most of them low and irregular, with flat roofs or terraces, in the middle of which usually rises a small dome. The windows are small and those toward the street have usually strong iron grates for defence, and then fine wooden grates to prevent the women from being seen by those who pass. The streets are narrow, and most of them irregular. There are but few gardens in the city.

Jerusalem is seen to best advantage from Mount Olivet. We however see most of the city from the terrace of the convent where we lodge. The Temple is seen to the best advantage from the terrace of the Governor's house. Here you see not a single mosque, but a collection of mosques and oratories. The two principal buildings are called el-Aksa and el-Sahhara. Around them the vacant area is covered with green grass, interspersed with paved walks and trees, which furnish an agreeable shade to the loitering Turk. Ali Bey has given a good description of the Temple, and its various buildings, and of the foolish opinions of the Turks concerning them.

SALUTE YOUR BRIDE.

When on wedding occasions, these three animating words are dropped from the parson's lips, every giggling fellow in the house begins to feel kissing fashion. The parson leads the game, and then every filthy tobacco mouth must have a *buss!*—The delicate lips of the blushing bride must be slavered over perhaps no less than twenty times, and the Groom set up as a public mark to be kissed at, till every blooming nymph and every old cracklin on the plantation has had a smooch! Perhaps there is nothing very criminal contained in all this; but it seems to me that the parson or 'squire, not desirous to offend the delicate, might as well place his negative on the impolite sentence of "salute your bride" and thus put a stop to the dirty bustle.

From the National Gazette.

SUPERSCRIPTIONS.

The day before yesterday we received, from a northern state, a small pamphlet, under envelope; with the *genuine* superscription, which we shall proceed to transcribe, suppressing only the name, and residence of the writer.

"To the Editor of the National Gazette, Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania—This with care and speed, and to the care of the Postmaster and Divine Providence. This here package contains one little Hymn Book, Composed by the will of God for the use of a Connexion of people, called Christians by ———, the author, who lives in ——— I hope that all the post masters, will let this go free to the Editor of the National Gazette, Philadelphia, for I would pay the postage if I had any money and so may the grace of God be with you all Amen."

An estimable lawyer of our acquaintance, in this city received a letter some time ago from an old Irish catholic client in a neighbouring state, of which the address ran thus,

"To my dear Counsel ——— that lives in the street of Philadelphia that I don't know the name of; but I belave it's opposite to the Quaker nunnery."

By the Quaker nunnery the worthy Hibernian meant the Friend's Almshouse.

A limb of the law at Wighton, was lately called in to make the will of an elderly lady in the neighborhood; when, among other appropriate admonitions to her children, she thus accosted her eldest son—Now, John, I have made my will. I hope I have made my peace with God, and that after I am gone, I trust thee and all our friends will be agreeable. But there is one thing more, John, I have in particular to desire of thee. What is that, mother? replied the son, and if it be in my power to comply with your request, you may depend upon it that I will. It is this, John: I desire thou will never hold the quart too long in thy hand; for thou canst not tell how dry thy next neighbor may be.

CRICKET—A TALE.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper when men of talents fail.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighbourhood of his cottage, had, during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered the greatest rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears. "I'll go," cries he; "I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splendid meals. I shall fail 'tis true; What then? I shall be treated as an imposter, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled."

To concert this scheme and put it in practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob was still absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared, the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him with drink: our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, "'Tis well! I have the first." The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions—"he has found us out, dear friend," he cried: "he is a cunning man, he said he had the first: what could he meant but me?" "It looks a little like it," replied the second thief; "I'll wait on him to-night: as you may have mistaken his meaning: should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to-night"

At night, a supper, fit for a court of aldermen, was set before the greedy cricket, who crammed himself till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, "the second's in my sack and cannot escape me." Away flew the affrighted robber—"We are lost!" he cried; "our heels alone can save us." "Not so," answered the third: 'if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll attend him to-morrow's meal, and, should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us." They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, "My task is done! the third, thank God, is here!"—'Yes,' said the trembling culprit, 'here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again.' 'Be silent!' exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves; 'be silent! I have it all.' Some geese were feeding before the windows: he went out, and having seized the largest forced the ring down his throat: and then declared that the large goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed—the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. "Some crafty knave, madam," said he, "either the thief or his abettor, has, with a well-concerted scheme, wrought on your easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of divination. I'll provide myself with a meal likewise." No sooner said than done: between two dishes a mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjurer was told to decare what was the concealed cheer, on pain of being beaten, should he fail. "Alas!" he muttered out, "poor Cricket, thou art taken." "He's right," the Nabob cried; "give him a purse of gold: I honor such talents as his." It was a little cricket in the dish.

Thus our glutton, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

ACTING A PUN.—In a room full of ladies and gentlemen, a lady requested a gentleman, who was next to the fire place, to ring the Bell. "I never before," said the gentleman, "heard of acting a pun; for once I will try." So saying, he rose, pulled a gold ring from his finger, approached the lady who had requested him to ring the bell, who was the finest lady in the room and deliberately put the ring on one of her fingers, saying, "it is with much pleasure, indeed, that I obey your orders, and thus *ring* the *Belle*.

Three young lawyers riding from Bedford court, (Pa) across the Allegheny mountains, observed an old Dutch woman riding before them, with a leg each side of a dull horse, whose sides she was continually pelting with her heels. Said one of them to the others—"I'll ride up and have some fun with the old woman;"—and on riding up, he observed that "her steed was very lazy." "Yes, pesure," replied the old woman, "he pees chus like de lawyers: he will take a fee on both zides, & go very little after all.

A LARGE PIT.

A gentleman in Ireland having built a large house, was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His stewart advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what" said the gentleman, smiling, "shall I do with the earth which is dug out of the pit?" The stewart with great gravity replied, "*Have the pit large enough to hold all.*"

Queen Elizabeth seeing a disappointed courtier walking with a melancholy cast in one of her gardens, asked him, "What does a man think about when he thinks of nothing?" "Of a woman's promises," was the reply.

A snuff maker being lately prosecuted in England for mixing other materials with his tobacco, proved that there was not a leaf of tobacco used, and so non-suited his adversary.

AFRICAN ANTS.

These insects sometimes set forward in such multitudes, that the whole earth seems to be in motion. A corps of them attacked and covered an elephant quietly feeding in a pasture. In eight hours, nothing was to be seen on the spot; but the skeleton of that enormous animal, neatly and completely picked The business was done, & the enemy marched on after fresh prey.

OPTIONAL SLEEP.

"Pray Jack, are you asleep?" said Ned,
'What makes you ask?' he slowly said;
'Because, of you or Sam,
I want to borrow half a crown,
For something that I owe in town;'
'Why then,' said Jack, 'I am.'